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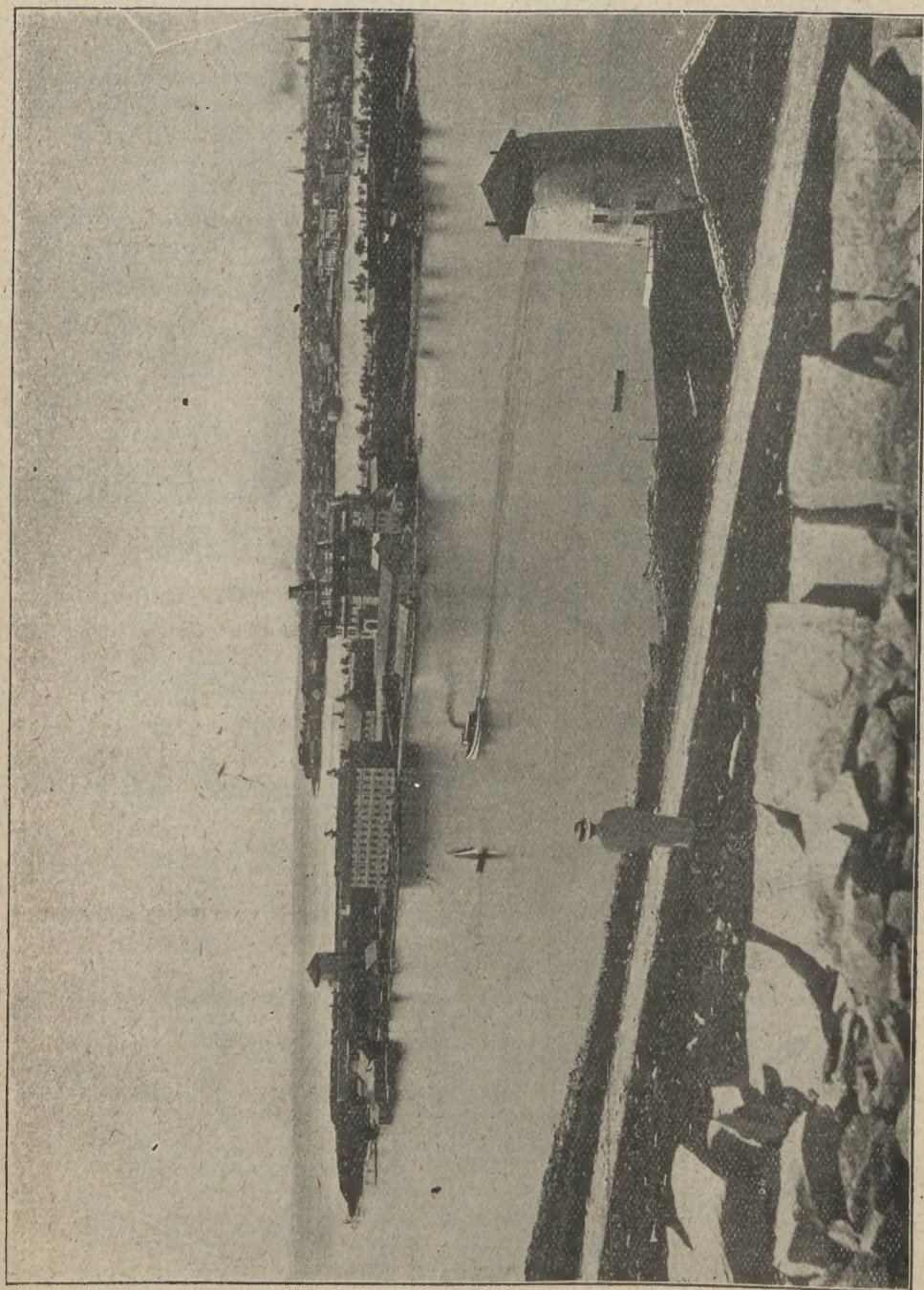
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VOL. XXXVI.

MARCH 15th, 1909.

No. 10.

Some Phases of the Engineering Profession.

I WOULD like first to say a few words in regard to this Engineering Society. Your Society is the official body representing the undergraduates of the School of Mining, and as such it has important duties to perform. The students and members of the Faculty of Queen's College and the School of Mining have always been proud of the degree of self-government in the hands of the undergraduates of this University. And this spirit of self-government should certainly be fostered in any institution that is preparing men to take their part in the world's work, or believes in trying to develop the higher class of citizen.

However, we must remember that we all have a problem before us in determining the powers and the work to be done by the Faculty and the undergraduates. For there are continual changes of conditions that have an effect on the smooth working of the system. The most important of these is that the growth of the school renders it more necessary to work by system and regulations rather than by individual contact and consideration. This should be one of the chief reasons for the active support and development of this Society, and it should be the official means of regulating your own affairs as much as possible, and keeping in touch with the Faculty.

I have heard it suggested that some of you are questioning the value of this Society, and whether it really has much power in the discipline of the School. I can only say that as long as I have been connected with this College, it has been very seldom that any question of discipline has come before the Faculty, and if it does force itself forward it has been turned over to the Engineering Society, or discussed with its officials, and a satisfactory settlement arrived at. May it be many a long day before this College sees such a thing as a Discipline Committee of the Faculty or Senate. If the students and Faculty are able to work together as quietly in the future as in the past, someone is doing the work and doing it well. It has been said that the happiest country is that "country without a history." Let us not have a history.

No doubt there are, and will be, questions arising that will be difficult to settle satisfactorily; you are a composite body of students, and the Faculty is by no means infallible. But with the common object in view, of having the School so operated that every student will have a chance to get the best from the College work and College life, we should be able to continue operating in this way, with increasing confidence.

Undergraduate government has some disadvantages to contend with, on account of the student body changing every year; a new set of officials with new ideas take up the work without understanding the lessons taught by previous failure and success. Possibly if the earlier years took more interest in the Society, they would be better able to handle the work of that body when it comes to their turn.

But even at the best the feeling of one class in regard to any problem is often entirely different from that of the next, so this Society should not expect nor want sudden changes in the regulations to meet the requirements of any particular year. Like many of the best forms of government, an upper and more stable body is required to consider some of the questions that arise, with a view to their effect on the general well-being of the College.

I was recently asked by a Professor of another College who was looking into the system of government at Queen's, what would happen if the student societies passed and tried to enforce regulations which were contrary to what the Faculty and Senate believe to be to the best interests of the College. I would say that such a difficulty could not arise as long as there was mutual confidence between the staff and School. For although among the number of students, there are always a few, a very few, chronic kickers, who would care to make trouble for trouble's sake, yet the average student is a reasonable man very much above the average individual who would be met with outside the college walls. And the Faculty, well, the interests of the Faculty can only be in the well-being of the College and the student body, and he is a pessimistic student who believes otherwise.

Now in regard to the subject of my paper,—in addressing a meeting such as this, I recognize that you cannot be all interested in any one particular subject, that should be of considerable interest to those who intend to take up that particular line of work, but you must all have thought about the profession you are proposing to follow.

I do not intend so much to discuss the value of that profession or to compare it with other callings or lines of work that might have been your lot in life, but rather to discuss briefly a few conditions of the profession as you do, or will, possibly, meet them. I would just consider very briefly three stages of the profession, first as students, secondly as graduates starting to work, and thirdly later professional life.

First, in regard to your course here, it is one phase of your engineering work, and one that you cannot readily repeat. You may have come directly from a high school, possibly some chance or quick determination leading you to adopt this profession, or you may have worked for years with the object in view of making yourself an engineer.

You commence your engineering work when you turn your attention to those particular subjects of study that you are going to make most use of in after life. Much of the work that you will then do is commenced at College; the same mental faculties that you develop in working out a problem in Calculus or Physics will probably be employed in your practical engineering work, and make it easier or more difficult according to the way you treat a problem here.

A great many factors tend to make College life what it is. One of the most important of these is the social and University life. You learn from each other, from the surroundings, and from the operating of your College organizations; but it is rather to the work as laid down in your calendar that I wish to refer. Some of this may often appear as dry bones, and no doubt there are times when the work is a grind, and it takes some little effort to force yourself to do it; but even the subject that is most disagreeable to you has, besides its shades of darkness, its brighter aspects, and appears different at different times. Very possibly the trouble experienced and the energy expended, in overcoming a difficulty is of more value than many an easy recitation. In fact, the value of the work is in proportion to the trouble of doing it, and your satisfaction to the difficulty overcome. No doubt you have all experienced a considerable pleasure in solving a question in Calculus, or finishing a plate in draughting; this is a class of pleasure that you can experience many a time through life, and there are probably few other pleasures that do so little harm and so much good.

The very arrangement of the work of the curriculum, as it unfolds itself year by year, must keep up an interest. You are always building with, we hope, a firm foundation, towards your own particular work. Starting with an ordinary high school education, even in the first year you differentiate yourselves from the other professions by showing that you will build on Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. I hope it is true that you have been able to see in these subjects something more than the necessity of learning what will possibly be on the examination paper, though this, like the earning of bread and butter, might be considered the practical side, and to pause and wonder at the infinitesimal and the infinite in Mathematics, the enlarging of the world we live in by the better understanding of the molecule, the atom and the ion, and have sometimes been able to appreciate the revelations of Chemistry.

The first years of the Science course possibly give a wider outlook than you will be able to have in the later and more technical parts of the course. Even in the second year you commence to specialize, some turn to the mechanical side, others to the chemical and practical science. You must decide what particular line you will follow, and this decision, which will have such an important bearing on your future is very often affected by trifling considerations. Some students come to college with a definite idea as to the line of work they will follow, but probably the greater number are considering which line offers the best chance of remunerative employment on graduation.

There is rather too great a tendency for a whole year to swing to one course; influenced possibly by the building of a railway, great electrical developments, or the opening of a mining district; instead of maintaining a fairly equal number in each course from year to year. Of course, this is only natural, but you have to decide in your first year, and only a prophet can tell the market conditions for graduates at the end of your fourth. It might be wiser to follow your own particular bent if you have one, and try to make out in what line of work you can best compete. The course you decide to follow need not necessarily be the one in which you think you can do the best work at examination, although it will

probably be so, but the one with the subjects in which you can take the greatest interest. It is quite remarkable how well any one can succeed in a work or subject even without the natural aptitude if he has sufficient desire to do so. Speaking of the reasons for deciding a course, in my own case I remember I attended the first year at McGill with the idea of following up Mechanical Engineering; and I must say that during the greater part of my first year at College, I had a very vague idea that Metallurgy was the trade of mixing metals in a crucible to get different alloys, or that it had something to do with making gold and silver coins. The only reason I branched off into the Mining and Metallurgy course was on account of the Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry that I saw continued in the time-table of the Mining and Metallurgy course, but not on the other engineering courses, and the broad interesting, nature of these subjects appealed to me.

In the third and fourth years the work becomes more practical, dealing with the application of the subjects of the first years to some line of engineering work. This in a way is narrowing your outlook, but concentrating your faculties on the practical side. For, although we should try to keep as large a range of interests as possible through life, still it is necessary that we should specialize, and find our place as part of the machine of modern civilization. Our work and our part is sometimes small, but we can be proud of the general results achieved by the whole army of workers.

In most of the courses there is an attempt to make some of the work of the fourth year of such a nature that it will be of an immediate value as a money-earner; such subjects as Surveying, Draughting, Assaying and Chemistry have a good market value. Besides this, most of you are fortunate enough to get work during your summer vacations, that you can follow up on graduation. It must be a great help to be able to step out of College and feel that practical work and the earning of money will not be a novel experience to you.

Still, even at the best graduation is quite an event; as engineers we are all still students, must be learning daily, if it is only to keep up with the changes in practice going on around us, but with the study comes application—doing our part in the building or making of something. The responsibility of the man just graduated is usually small, for his work is probably to assist in work thought out by others, and in that way the engineer has an advantage over other professions, such as Medicine, in that he has more time to learn.

It may sometimes be hard to get any suitable work; some of the very best engineers have had that experience. For a time after the graduate does get work the main question with him will be can he do it, can he carry out this part of it successfully, for he is probably in a new sphere with new associates, and he will be judged by the work he does. It will not count much whether he comes with the record of heading his year, or has done some excellent work in other years, if he cannot make a good showing then.

But after he gets his work well in hand a large part of it may become routine, and it is possible he may become discontented with his work. But if properly controlled this discontent is profitable, for it makes him try after something else,

or take more of an interest in the larger business going on around him. This discontent is felt more when working in a small place, as there are not enough attractions to occupy an active imagination. The man in the town or city has more chance to occupy himself with the life of the community. The mechanical and electrical engineers are more liable to do work in the centre of population than the civils and miners, during their earlier experience at least, and there is a tendency of the latter to move about more, partly from the very nature of the work, and partly from the spirit of discontent that tends to make them want to leave and try something else.

It is often said that it is good for the engineer to move round as much as possible during the early stages of his profession, and to a certain extent this is probably true, but it may be easily carried too far, by getting a taste for wandering that will make it difficult to settle down, or recognize any work as permanent. It is so often the case that another camp, another country or other work would look as if they would give a better chance than the immediately surrounding conditions; that is, other fields look the greener.

In connection with settling down, there is a question that many graduates have a chance of deciding, whether they will work with a large corporation and gradually work up, or whether they will take the chance of remaining more independent, working with smaller concerns or on their own responsibility. With a large company there is less chance of suddenly being out of employment and the good engineer will be able to work his way up gradually. He will be in direct competition with others of the staff, and he will probably have a chance to study the work that is ahead of him before he is called on to take the responsibility, the whole system tending towards efficiency. On the other hand, instead of being the head he is more of a hand, the technical chances are there, and he will probably be given his full allotment of work, but the remuneration will usually be less than he may consider his services deserve, and his promotion possibly slow; for the organization that has made him considers that to it should be the profit. Some concerns are run on such sound business basis that for every position there is always an understudy, so no employee can feel that his services are indispensable.

It is, however, the large corporations that are employing the greater number of graduates, and it would be out of place here to discuss the necessity for these organizations in most of the industrial developments of the day; for if it were not for these it would be impossible to carry out such great undertakings as railways, bridge building, the manufacture of iron and steel on the present scale or to do the work of the electric and mechanical shops.

Now, although the young engineer commencing his practice is under some disadvantages and has difficulties to overcome, still he has also many advantages over the older man, and is a man not unsought for. What he lacks in knowledge he makes up for in energy, a readiness to turn his hand to any necessary work; he is not usually considering whether he is getting all he earns, and is generally willing and able to go anywhere. If a man is willing and earnest about his work it will make up for many shortcomings. Many of the large engineering organizations systematically employ a certain number of graduates every year, giving them

work at once on leaving college, and a chance to study the different branches of the system of works, with a view to recuperating their technical staff from these students. This system must give these concerns the very best chance to get good men.

Another advantage of the young graduate that we should be proud of, is that in by far the greater number of cases he can be depended upon for strict honesty. This is a qualification that is much sought after for many classes of work and sometimes hard to find. There are many positions paying good salaries, that do not require any other qualification.

A short time ago I heard a government official say in connection with the choosing of mining inspectors for the Temiskaming region, for which office not only ordinary honesty was required but an unbiased judgment under difficult circumstances, that he would require college graduates for the work, and that he would prefer them soon after graduation.

And now what about the profession after the first troubles of starting are over, if it is ever possible to say these are over, in work that is ever extending its horizon and increasing its scope and where the engineer is continually brought face to face with new problems and new conditions?

Let us consider the engineering profession from two points of view. First: What is the value to the material progress of the world? Secondly: What are the returns to the individual worker?

Without doubt, this is an engineering age. People have seen the whole system of industrial life changed during their own lifetime; the methods of communication are continually being improved, the papers of the day give us the world's news, travelling is so simplified that we think nothing of going hundreds of miles, light, heat and power are brought to our doors, and most of this we take as a matter of course, at times, however, stopping to wonder, when we get an insight into the operation of a great railway, or see a long line of freight cars go by, or hear the details of the construction of a great bridge.

In a new country such as Canada, there is the greatest need for the engineer. If he is not the pioneer, he must at least follow soon after, directing the work of the railway, the development of the mines, the supplying of power, and the many other wants of a modern community.

In our own Province it was the engineering work of building the C.P.R. that developed the Sudbury nickel mines, the government railway work that found Cobalt, and in return, the values produced and work supplied by these industries no doubt lessened to a great extent the effect of the late financial depression upon the Province generally.

The growth of the engineering profession can be partly gauged by the increasing demand for the raw products of this work, namely the metals, and this has been shown to be one of the best measures of industrial prosperity. When we consider that the production of all the principal metals has increased from five to sevenfold during the last forty years, with the addition of at least two new metals to the general list, and that this increasing production has been greater during the last few years than ever before, we can be very optimistic indeed as to the future.

How long will this increase continue? If the next fifty years see as great a development as the last have done, the metal consumption of the world will be tremendous.

Now, from the engineer's point of view, there are many ways in which to measure the remuneration, such as financial success, congeniality of surroundings through life, or the personal satisfaction to the individual from his work.

From the financial point of view the engineer must recognize that in common with the other professions his main energies are not given to making money; therefore he must not be surprised if the business man is more successful than he in this way; but his position at present will compare favorably with the doctor, lawyer, or clergyman; as a rule an engineer can make some sort of a living soon after leaving College, while it may take years for the doctor or lawyer to work up a practice.

The very fact of the increasing demand for engineering service is the best guarantee that there will be a living in the work, but it is equally true that the salary will not be large as long as we can only do something that a great many others can do as well. To make a success it is necessary to be able to do some one thing, for which there is a demand, better than others can do it.

But it should not be the salary that is of the main importance to the technical man, but the question of the satisfaction to be obtained from the work itself. This is probably of more moment than many of you think, for you are and will be at your work the greater part of your life, and whether that work is of little or great value to others, to you it is of the greatest consequence, and if you are able to take a large part of your pleasure in life from that work, come failure, come success, you have already had part of the payment for your services, that nothing can take away.

We have this point brought out quite strongly by some of our modern poets, for instance, Service in the "Spell of the Yukon" makes his prospector say,

"There is gold and it's haunting and haunting,

It is luring me on as of old,

Yet it is not the gold that I'm wanting

So much as just finding the gold."

and who can read Kipling's "McAndrew's Hymn" without appreciating McAndrew's love for his work, and to partly understand his prayer of thanks when he says:

"I have lived and I have worked, be thanks to Thee Most High."

Those of you who have read Stanley's accounts of his travels through Africa must have been impressed with the great hardships that he had to contend with every day of his travels, and yet he repeatedly went back to his work risking his life, after we would imagine he had done his share, and was ready to rest. Why he did this, he himself explains at the end of his book on "Across the Dark Continent," quoting Longfellow's lines,

"The reward is in the doing,

In the rapture of pursuing

Is the prize."

S. F. KIRKPATRICK.

Year Poem.

OO ARTS.

Again the mighty clock of Time
Warns that exams. are drawing near,
And as we listen to its chime
We gather in assemblage here
To laugh and sing and fraternize,
Ere we go where our life work lies.

The long years passed within these walls
Have made Queen's dear to all our hearts;
We've listened here to classic calls
And learned to love the noble arts;
But soon, although with sorrow keen,
We'll leave them for earth's busy scene.

Her fame, our Alma Mater dear,
Will now commit unto our hands,
Then see that naught but motives clear
Inspire our zeal or make demands:
Where'er we go, whate'er we do,
Let us be honest, brave and true.

We have the priceless boon of youth,
A world of wealth before us lies,
The boundless store of waiting truth
Bids us advance and grasp the prize:
What former age had half the worth
Of that which now illumines the earth!

The world wants *men* and *women* strong,
Not slaves of sin nor serfs of gain,
But those who to serve others long,
Who strive the highest to attain:
To such as bravely fight with fraud
It ever gives a rich reward.

And then each human soul, if pure,
Though now perchance by ills beset,
Shall through eternity endure
And soon its trials all forget,—
New-born in immortality
Shall see Heav'n's principality.

Oh, let us take high views of life,—
Be not content to crouch and crawl,
But boldly mingle in the strife
And bear ourselves like heroes all:
And then the laurel shall entwine
Each worthy brow of "Naughty-Nine."

And, when and wheresoe'er we meet,
(The college days long since gone by,)
With what delight we each will greet,
Our comradeship exemplify:
Ay! until life we do resign
We'll cherish noble "Queen's" and dear old "Naughty-Nine."

—C.H.L.

The International Debate: Bates vs. Queen's.

ON Saturday afternoon, February 27, a very interesting debate was held in Convocation Hall, the competing teams being representative of Bates' College, Maine, and of Queen's University. The subject was, "Resolved, that the Monroe Doctrine should no longer form a part of the foreign policy of the United States." Messrs. J. M. Carroll and P. I. Lawton for Bates' had the affirmative, and Messrs. R. M. MacTavish and S. S. Cormack for Queen's, the negative. The debate was conducted under regulations which were unfamiliar to many of us. Each debater was first allowed eighteen minutes, and in the reverse order each one spoke again for seven minutes. This made one hundred minutes of actual speaking, and allowed each man to show how he could present his argument after careful preparation, and also his ability to sum up a situation rapidly and give a final extemporaneous reply.

Mr. Carroll's chief argument was that the Monroe Doctrine had been called into existence to protect American interests and to prevent the encroachment of foreign powers on places of strategic importance to the United States in South America. The United States now has become a world-power and is well able to guard her interests single-handed and without the aid of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Cormack, the leader for the negative, stated that the Monroe Doctrine was only a special application of a general principle in international affairs, and although the outward semblance of the agreement may be abolished, still the principle itself must still be used. It secures the recognition of the "greatest interest" for the United States in America. International law is too vague to be of much use in protecting this.

Mr. Lawton's argument was especially forceful and to the point. His main topics were that the Monroe Doctrine gave too much power to the Executive, that

it places too much responsibility on the United States and involves her in international complications over the affairs of small independent nations, that it has a warlike tendency, and that it weakens the strategic position of the United States.

Mr. MacTavish dwelt particularly on the effect on America and American interests, of the supposed abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine, since, in that case, South America would witness a division of its territory among European nations.

The judges were Colonel Taylor, R.M.C., Warden Platt, and Dean Bidwell. The victory was awarded to Bates' College, and the JOURNAL congratulates the winners on the splendid command they had of their subject.

Lines suggested on reading the "poetry" in the Queen's University Journal.

In "Hudibras" old Butler sings
That rhyme the rudder is of verse,
Another that it comfort brings,
To speak in rhythmic numbers terse;

But when our "poets" strive to win
Applause with tuneless verse, I fear
The halting, jolting rhymes they spin
But prove they haven't got an ear.

No doubt a poet's soul 'twould grieve
Should men his "winged words" confuse
With cadence, yet I must believe
That he who woos so coy a muse

As Poesy, must learn to keep
Within her charmed domain, and fear
The subtle boundary to leap,
Observed by those who have an ear.

—Contributed.

Pierpont Morgan.

Pierpont Morgan is a man
Of wonderful renown;
He saved the country, so he says,
By turning Borden down.

He loves to go, the girls to cheer
With a fifteen-minute call;
They all agree that he's a dear,
And he loves them, one and all.

So here's to you, Pierpont, old man,
We hope and watch for thee.
We wish you luck when you graduate
In nineteen-twenty-three. —Contributed.

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Editorials.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

AT a recent meeting of the JOURNAL staff the proposition of establishing a weekly paper here at Queen's, instead of a semi-monthly as at present, was thoroughly and favorably discussed. There are two matters, which probably more than anything else have given an impetus to the movement among the class of students who at present take the greatest interest in the College publication. The first of these may be put in the shape of the question: Does the JOURNAL, as at present constituted, serve the purpose for which it is intended? The answer must be decidedly negative. With a university growing as rapidly as Queen's, a student community of increasingly large proportions is developing here in Kingston, with its nucleus of interest centred in the University quadrangle. Our affairs and our interests are of necessity different in a variety of ways from those of the citizens of Kingston as such. Again, ten or fifteen years ago, or even less than that, the University was comparatively small, and the variety of interest within the College walls was not large. Now, however, with the establishment and rapid growth of new faculties, the field is greatly extended, and any one student necessarily finds himself and his efforts confined to one branch of college life and work. Here, then, is the opportunity for a university publication, which will serve as a bond of union between students engaged in widely different phases of work, and keep them informed of the activities of their fellows, and of all matters affecting the University as a whole. The work cannot be done by the city press, but only by a large staff of members representative of every branch of work, each doing his share to make the nature of the College paper just what it ought to be.

The JOURNAL, at present, may be roughly divided into three sections, viz., magazine, editorial, and reportorial. The magazine section is new and interest-

ing, independent of the date of issue of the number in which it is included. The matter of the other two divisions must largely be stale and out-of-date. Under existing conditions it takes one week in which to get the JOURNAL ready for distribution, that is, after the copy is in the printer's hands. Hence, any matter of interest which merits space and attention in the columns of the paper, and which takes place three or four days before the publication of a certain issue, cannot and will not reach the eyes of the reader until the distribution of the succeeding issue, the time elapsing between the occurrence of the incident and its report in the JOURNAL being, therefore, two weeks and three or four days. This is the reason for the common complaint that much of the material in the JOURNAL is uninteresting and out-of-date.

The second influence which tends in the direction of a weekly publication is the example of what other universities are doing in this line. The large institutions in the United States, in many cases, publish daily bulletins, which are more or less of the nature of newspapers, dealing with affairs which concern or ought to concern the students and friends of the respective universities. The University of Toronto has now a semi-weekly paper, while McGill, a short time ago, changed its *Outlook* to a weekly, under the name of *The Martlet*. The question seems to resolve itself into this: Is Queen's yet large enough to support and to require a weekly journal? We are as large a university as McGill on the registration books, and with the co-operation of the student body, a weekly publication can be magnificently supported here.

The proposed weekly would be managed somewhat after this fashion: the issues would be ready for distribution in the middle of each week, every Wednesday morning or every Thursday morning. All copy would require to be in punctually on Monday morning, thus giving the staff every week-end to prepare their material. The size of the paper would, as closely as can be computed at present, be about eighteen or twenty pages, exclusive of the usual advertising sheets. The events of each week would be written up and published on the following Wednesday or Thursday, while everything of interest for the coming week-end would receive due attention and advertisement. The magazine section would be continued as before, but, of course, of smaller proportions.

Such a paper seems to the present staff to approach more nearly to the ideal of a college publication, and also to fill a very evident blank in college affairs here at Queen's. Of course, a weekly JOURNAL of this nature cannot be run on a basis of a subscription list of two hundred and fifty within the College, as at present. There are this session 1,402 names on the registration books, and 1,063 of these are intra-mural students. Out of this number, which will doubtless be increased considerably next session, we must get at least 600 on the JOURNAL subscription list. In order to do this, a systematic canvass of every student in the College will be made this month. Each year will be subdivided into small sections, each of which will be in charge of one man, who will have printed cards of the nature of a promise on the part of the undersigned to pay \$1.00 as a subscription to the JOURNAL next fall. The cards will be presented for payment, to those who have signed them, next October.

The scheme is surely a worthy one, and involves considerable sacrifice on the part of those who are undertaking to carry it through. Surely a subscription list of six hundred out of a possible eleven hundred is not too much to expect. Above this six hundred line, every increase will mean an increase in the quality and an elevation of the standard of the publication. Let each student make it a point to sign a card, and to set aside one dollar to be used in payment of his subscription next fall. If other Universities no larger than our own can support a weekly paper, why cannot Queen's?

In most colleges, one of the optional subjects on the curriculum is the study of the Bible. Toronto University, we believe, has had this option in the first year of the Arts course, for some time. Such an idea has never received the sanction of the Senate, although it has been up for discussion several times. But some years ago it was felt that some class of this nature was needed here. At that time there was much discussion concerning the general ignorance of people of their Bible and one of the professors of the Theological Faculty began a class in this subject which was thrown open to all students who would take advantage of it. At different times since there have been several lectures given to students on the Scriptures, but at the beginning of this session these classes were begun in earnest by Professors Jordan and Scott, and carried on every week with a good measure of success, throughout the session. Professor Jordan gave most delightful lectures on some of the earliest pieces of Hebrew literature found in the Old Testament, and Professor Scott, whom we already have come to respect and appreciate very highly, lectured every Tuesday on the gospels of the New Testament. These lectures were of the highest type and were much appreciated by those who heard them. They were delivered in such a sympathetic and yet thorough manner, that all those who attended them could not fail of deriving much benefit from them.

For one thing, they gave one a glimpse of the great importance and value of the Scriptures, which could not be had in any other way. Both lecturers began by pointing out that unless we had a knowledge of the Scriptures we could not understand history. Indeed, it was said one could not be considered educated if he were ignorant of this great collection of religious literature, which has played such a vital part in the world's development. Religion must be admitted as a mighty force in moulding our civilization; and hence a history of religion, such as we have presented to us in the Scriptures, is of the utmost importance. And yet, how ignorant we are of the history of Israel or the beginnings of the Christian church! Matthew Arnold pointed out once that people knew more about Greek and Roman history than the history of Israel. This seems to be quite true; but should it be so, when we consider that our religion found its foundation in the Hebrew religion?

But more than this, these classes are helpful in that they give us the capacity to understand to some extent the true attitude that should be taken in studying the Scriptures. Our fathers held that the Bible was literally inspired, that is, that every word was dictated by God to men for their instruction in the duties that

were required of them. This idea, which is still held by a great many people, is the cause of many difficulties and crude explanations. But this attitude is no longer tenable. We must approach the Bible as we would any other book as a literature which is an expression of human life and experience in many forms; not dictated by one person, but written by a great many persons, who were inspired by the same divine spirit, but in different ways and to different ends. This method of dealing with the Scriptures overcomes many difficulties and solves many mysteries which were impenetrable to us; and from this point of view we are in a position to take an intelligent view of the controversies of which we hear every day. We are bound to meet the new forms and methods by which truth is expressed, sooner or later; is it not well for us to meet these difficulties and fight our battles here where we are so carefully guided and where we are not apt to go astray?

These lectures will be continued next year, and a larger attendance is expected. The real difficulty is in getting an hour which suits all concerned, but an especial effort will be made to find a suitable one. We are all thankful to the Professors for the time and effort they so freely give to inspire in us a better appreciation of the sacred Scriptures.

Editorial Notes.

An interesting sheet, entitled "Notes from Queen's," has been sent by the Registrar to graduates, along with their voting papers for the Council. Some of the items may not be known to undergraduates and may be of equal interest to them:

"When a student registers for the first time, he is asked, among other things, to state his father's occupation. Out of 1,515 students thus registered during the past four years, 279 gave either no return or "deceased." The remaining 1,236 gave no less than 140 occupations. Of these 348 are farmers, 101 merchants, 81 clergymen, 37 doctors, 28 engineers, 26 manufacturers, 26 contractors, 23 teachers, 23 civil servants, 23 commercial travellers, 20 carpenters, 17 managers, 16 insurance agents, 13 lawyers, 13 lumbermen, 13 hotel-keepers, 12 book-keepers, 12 machinists, 12 blacksmiths, 11 professors, 11 real estate, 10 postmasters, 10 druggists, and so on through a remarkable and unexpected variety. This illustrates the way in which Queen's is serving all classes in the country. . . .

"Acting in harmony with the other Universities of the Province, Queen's recently raised the standard of pass matriculation to 40 per cent. on each paper. . . .

"The extra-murals continue to increase in number. . . . Of course, nothing can quite take the place of personal intercourse with professors and students; so, after next October, extra-murals will require to attend at least one session. Those working for teachers' specialist certificates must attend at least two sessions. . . .

"The increase in the number of students has caused serious overcrowding in the departments of Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, so that a new building is

needed. It is felt that the School of Mining has rendered services to the Province such as will justify the Government in granting \$150,000 for this purpose. . . .

"The following is the registration for this session:

Arts, Intra-mural, first registration	142
" " registered before	297
" " post-graduate	18
	—457
Arts, Extra-mural, first registration	139
" " registered before	179
" " post-graduate	18
	—336
Faculty of Education, intra-mural	53
" " extra-mural	3
" " post-graduate	25
	—81
Medicine	207
Science, first registration	113
" registered previously	179
	—292
Theology	29
	—
Total	1,402
Increase over 1907-1908	103
" " 1906-1907	215
" " 1905-1906	312

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

Since last session our museum has received two valuable additions. The first, which was put into position last summer, is an ethnological collection made by Dr. J. P. Thomson, of Brisbane, Australia, and presented by him to Queen's. It consists of about 450 articles illustrating the weapons, musical instruments, ornaments, fabrics, clothing, and utensils of the natives of New Guinea, Fiji, and West Australia. Dr. Thomson is an authority on native ethnology, and this collection represents his careful and discriminating study for 25 years. In many instances these specimens cannot be duplicated. Besides the above, Dr. Thomson sends about 250 shells, corals, etc., from the south seas.

The other important donation is from Professor Nicol, and consists of 75 mounted birds and mammals, illustrating the fauna of Eastern Ontario. This brings up the number of mounted skins in the museum to 185 birds and 32 mammals. During last summer the University Herbarium and the Fowler Herbarium were removed from Fleming Hall to the museum, and have received about 1,000 additional specimens, chiefly through the labor of Professor Fowler.

The museum is open every day from 10 till 12, and visitors are welcome.

Ladies.

LIFE AT VICTORIA COLLEGE.



PRINCIPAL Hutton, in addressing the graduating class this year at the Victoria College Senior Dinner, said: "Woe to the college student who, after four years of college life, fails to appear more thoughtful than the average person on the street. And so, it seems in describing the life at Victoria that no greater influence can be recognized than the opportunity there afforded the student of becoming more thoughtful, more efficiently equipped to fill her place as a college woman within and without college halls. Although the nucleus of thought begins to develop in the lecture room, this necessary equipment for life can be attained in no better way than through the medium of college societies and organizations, through the larger college interests, and in the social life.

In the bi-weekly meeting of the Women's Literary Society the student is given free scope to train her mind and cultivate her talents. The form of the meeting is based on parliamentary rules. The business part is followed by an interesting programme arranged by a committee. Programmes consist of debates, papers on current and literary topics and music. Oratory is encouraged by an Oration Contest, held every year under the auspices of this society.

The Young Women's Christian Association play no small part in moulding the thoughts and lives of the students. It aims to make Christianity a potent factor in their lives. Although the significance of the influence of the Association on the individual life and on the tone of the college cannot be fully estimated, the efficiency of its work is proved by practical results. Ninety per cent. of the undergraduates are enrolled as members, of whom the majority derive much help and inspiration from the weekly meetings, the group classes in Bible study and mission study, which are under student leadership. An increased number of women are volunteering for Christian work in foreign fields and at home. Through delegates to the various conferences, the members are kept in touch with world-wide movements.

That the Victoria students realize the importance of exercise, may be seen in the members who enjoy basketball, tennis, field hockey, ice hockey, skating, which are under the control of the Athletic Club. Tennis and skating, however, are most popular. An open and a handicap tournament for cups are held in October. Skating at Victoria College rink might properly be classed as a social function. Band nights rank equally with receptions, and in the opinion of many even equal the Conversat. and Senior Dinner.

Another important factor at Victoria is the Women's Residence, Annesley Hall and its annex, South Hall, which accommodate seventy-five students. Resi-

college life is made as ideal and as homelike as possible and offers the students many advantages, such as free use of the library, pianos and gymnasium.

Not only have the students access to all that their Alma Mater offers, but also to the larger life of the University of Toronto, of which Victoria forms with Trinity College and University College, the Arts department. All enjoy the same lectures in many subjects, pass the same final examinations, meet in friendly rivalry in intercollegiate debates, intercollegiate tennis and hockey. Gradually this connection is increasing. This year an intercollegiate Young Women's Christian Association secretary has been appointed. The erection of a gymnasium for the use of all women undergraduates is being agitated. In fact, the idea of union has become so strong that the advisability of having a separate college for the women of Toronto University is being discussed.

At the regular meeting of the Levana Society, on February 25th, a notice of motion was given of an amendment in the constitution—that in future the name "Directress of the Ladies' Glee Club" be changed to "President of the Ladies' Glee Club," and that this president shall be elected by the members of the Ladies' Glee Club instead of by the Levana Society, but shall be an ex-officio member of the Levana Executive. Then the nominations for office for next year were made:

Hon. Pres.—Mrs. Prof. Skelton (elected by acclamation).

Pres.—Miss M. Macdonnell, '09; Miss I. Dunlop, '10.

Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Jordan, '10; Miss J. McAlister, '10; Miss W. Girdler, '09.

Sec'y.—Miss Forrester, '11; Miss O. Boyd, '11; Miss L. Chown, '11.

Treas.—Miss M. Playfair, '11; Miss M. Robertson, '11; Miss F. McLeod, '11.

Sr. Curator—Miss M. Hewton, '10; Miss H. Sanderson, '10; Miss J. Fraser, '10.

Critic—Miss M. Thomas, '09; Miss B. Lauder, '09.

Poetess—Miss Marguerite Stewart, '10; Miss A. Richardson, '10; Miss L. Phillips, '09.

Prophetess-Historian—Miss G. Hazard, '10; Miss H. Drummond, '10.

Convener Athletic Com.—Miss R. Nash, '11; Miss J. Campbell, '10.

Convener Programme Com.—Miss M. Chown, '10 (elected by acclamation).

Directress Glee Club—Miss J. Kilpatrick, '10 (elected by acclamation).

After the regular business, the girls of the final year made farewell speeches and advised those who were to return to profit by their advice and to get as much out of college life as they could, and to do this by entering as much as possible into college life. After this mournful duty was over, Miss Ross read a splendid history of the Levana Society since last fall, and then the prophecy was given, which was most interesting and very much enjoyed by the girls, except sometimes when their own particular futures were very vividly pictured. After this the meeting partook of a social nature and the girls gathered around to talk over the past, present and future, over the ice-cream and cake.

At the last regular business meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, March 5th, the nominations for offices for next year were made:

Hon. Pres.—Miss Fowler (elected by acclamation).

President—Miss W. Girdler, '09; Miss B. Lauder, '09; Miss E. Nesbitt, '10.

Vice-Pres.—Miss E. Jordan, '10; Miss Margaret Stewart, '10; Miss N. Philp, '10; Miss E. Henderson, '10; Miss H. Raitt, '09.

Rec.-Sec'y—Miss M. Walks, '12; Miss A. Callander, '12; Miss A. Carlyle, '12; Miss J. Bell, '12.

Cor. Sec'y—Miss M. Playfair, '11; Miss L. Hudson, '11; Miss M. Lees, '11; Miss J. Kilpatrick, '10.

Treasurer—Miss H. Denne, '11; Miss M. Macdonnell, '11; Miss L. Arnold, '11; Miss Penson, '11.

A notice of motion was given of an amendment that in the future the name "Silver Bay Committee" be replaced by "Conference Committee," as it is not likely that we shall send our delegates to Silver Bay, since we are to have a Canadian conference at Muskoka. Another notice of motion was made, of a change in the constitution, namely, that in future the Executive shall, one week previous to every regular or special election, present their nominations for each office, together with such names as have been submitted in writing by any member of the Association to the Executive, at least two weeks before the date of election, and "as have received at least three nominations each for any office, the members of the Association shall then be limited to the names thus proposed for the office by the Executive."

The Poetess of the Levana Society would like to thank her unknown friends who so kindly contributed to the poem.

It is a very noticeable fact this year and one which argues well for both the Levana and the Y.W.C.A., that there are so many girls who just seem fit for each office that it is a very difficult matter to decide whom to vote for.

ONE SIDE TO THE QUESTION.

Miss A.—"What do you think of gym. being made compulsory for the girls?"

Miss B.—"Oh, it is a splendid idea. Why, lots of girls like gym., and would go, only they know that if they do some other girl will be cutting them out at the rink—whereas, if they all had to go to gym. they would be quite happy."

Miss Ethel Nesbitt, '10, left last week for the west to begin teaching for the summer term. She intends to write her exams. extra-murally.

Arts.

AT the regular meeting of the Arts Society, on March 2nd, the Honorary President, Professor Morison, gave an address on College politics. At the outset of his remarks the Professor expressed the opinion that the work carried on by the Arts Faculty must form the basis of a liberal education, and that if Queen's is to remain true to her traditions she must look to her Arts Faculty. An Arts course brings men in touch with the best that has been taught and said in the past, in a first-hand way that no other studies are able to do. And though the studies set down in an Arts course do seem to be impractical when compared with the applied sciences, yet their worth is indisputable when we consider that a university course is intended primarily to make men think, to train them to form opinions which shall be their own. The Arts Faculty of a university should, then, be the main-spring of the whole institution. The applied sciences have their place, and an important place, but to put them first is unwise.

If these things are true, the Arts Society will naturally ask itself what part it can play in securing for the Arts Faculty its rightful place in the University. This end is to be attained to some extent by endeavoring to create a healthy faculty feeling, and by making men realize what are the traditions of the faculty to which they belong. Then, again, much would be gained if the Society assumed control of the course of lectures which at present is left in the hands of the subordinate Arts clubs. These lectures would, in consequence of such a move, receive more general attention, and the spirit of sectionalism, as present so marked among Arts students, would be weakened.

Another most important matter that Prof. Morison dealt with briefly, was that of the examination system. The Arts Society should, he thought, endeavor to have all Arts examinations conducted on the 'honor' system. Queen's students are self-governing throughout the session, but on the occasion of the examinations that self-government vanishes into thin air, and penitentiary methods are instituted. Such a state of affairs clearly should not be allowed to continue, and it is just as clear that if there is to be a change the students must take the initiative. In concluding, Prof. Morison, at the request of the Principal, referred to the question of a student military drill, urging the Society to interest itself actively in this phase of university training.

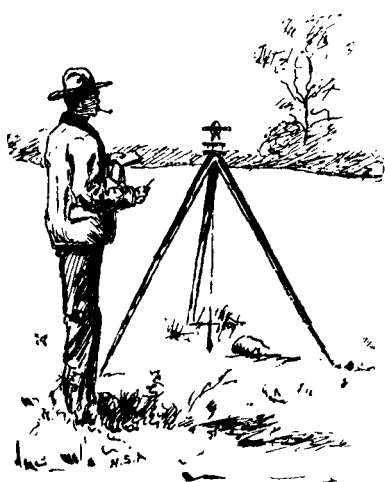
It is unnecessary to add that the members of the Arts Society appreciate keenly the kindness of their Honorary President, and that they realize how important are the questions he discussed. It is most unfortunate that the attendance was not larger.

At the close of the last regular Arts Society meeting, the Rev. Mr. Lavell, a Queen's graduate of some twenty years ago, and a brother of Dean Lavell, gave an interesting account of some incidents in his college life, when an undergraduate at Queen's. Such reminiscences are always of interest and the Arts Society might well try to arrange for several such talks during the course of the session.

Mr. R. M. McTavish, '09, and Mr. S. S. Cormack, '10, deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which they represented their Alma Mater against Bates' College on Feb. 27th. The fact of defeat is a small consideration from the point of view of their fellow students, and these two gentlemen may rest assured that their efforts for weeks previous and on the day itself, are quite as much appreciated as though they had been given the decision.

The re-organization of the JOURNAL on a weekly basis is, undoubtedly, a well-considered proposition, and it is to be hoped that the students will respond to the canvass in such a way that the scheme will be considered practicable. There are several very strong points in favor of a weekly issue, chief among them being the consideration that news will be much fresher and more readable when presented in such a paper than under existing conditions. At present most of the subjects discussed in the JOURNAL have been more or less exhausted in general conversation about college, before the JOURNAL appears. This, of course, does not apply to some of the departments, but in the case of the different faculty columns, the sports column and some others, the items would be much more worth while if they appeared while the events in question were fresher in people's minds. For this, among other reasons, then, it is highly desirable that the new order of things should be instituted, and the students are urged to come forward and subscribe to a "larger JOURNAL."

Science.



WE are glad to be able to give in full, an address delivered by Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, before the Engineering Society a few weeks ago, entitled "Some Phases of the Engineering Profession."

A. S. Campbell, '07, has passed his final D.L.S. examinations. Congratulations.

Keep off the grass! The Faculty is requesting the students to stop taking short-cuts from one building to another over what, in summer, is the grass. It is only a little thing to ask, and certainly well-beaten trails over the tennis courts, etc., don't add anything to the appearance of the College grounds. Do your part.

After holding a series of secret practices, the final year Electricals and Mechanicals challenged the unsuspecting Muckers and Civils to games of indoor baseball. Just what the scores were is disgraceful, but needless to say the Elec.-Mech. combination got the big end—the very big end—in each case. However, we can still play marbles.

A very unique challenge and acceptance for a game of hockey passed between the junior years Electricals and Muckers. Both were very cleverly worded and well worth publishing, but some conscienceless vandal swiped them off the bulletin board before the editor had a chance to do it. May said vandal be duly punished—if not here, then hereafter—or both.

N. L. Bowen, S. King, F. Ransom, J. K. Osborne, and H. T. White, all of the final year, sent in papers to be read by title, before the Canadian Mining Institute, which met last week in Montreal.

Prof. K——, (lecturing on the puddling process of making wrought iron)—“This work requires exceptionally tall, muscular workmen, capable of handling the heavy work, etc.”

To A. S. H-ff (in front seat, looking very important, and who is 4' 1½" high and weighs in the neighborhood of 105 lbs.)—“Mr. H-ff, have you had any practical experience in puddling?”

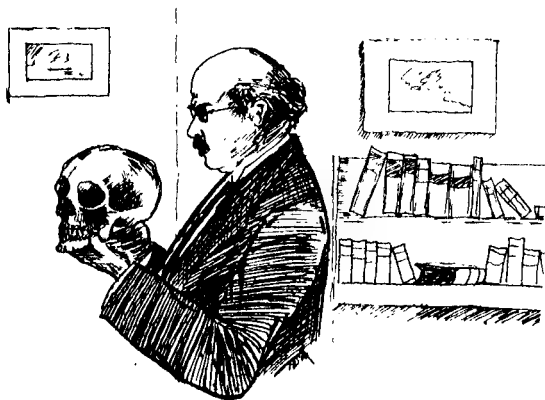
The idea of having a committee from the Faculty meet with a committee from the Engineering Society at different times to discuss matters relating to the student body, is a good one, and should tend to do away with any differences of opinions and difficulties that may arise from time to time.

On Monday afternoon, March 8, an interesting address was given to the Engineering Society by Mr. E. L. Fraleck, manager of the Cobalt Lake mine. His subject was, as he said, a presentation of some aspects of the human element or the personal equation in mining operations. A short history of mining in Ontario was given, special stress being laid on the names and nationalities of the pioneers in this work, as well as on the development of the now well-established mining population. Great praise was given to Cornishmen, who have furnished the best and most finished type of mine workers the world has yet seen. The natural adaptabilities of the several available foreign elements of our population for this work were discussed in an instructive manner.

The speaker spent some time toward the end of his address in considering the position of the student miner. He recognized the possibilities of the latter, and the great service he had done in the past and is going to do in the future. Nevertheless, Mr. Fraleck, speaking from his own experience, found that the student, especially after his first vacation's experience and a successive year at the School, was a very hard man to manage, although, of course, a capable worker. His chief shortcoming was his profligacy to think “he knew all about it,” and his consequent unwillingness to begin work at the bottom, and stand for promotion on the basis of evidence of good work performed. The speaker, however, said he was glad to make use of students and to give them every possible opportunity to gain experience; and he was especially desirous of helping along Queen's men, as he was once one himself.

The address was much enjoyed by a large audience, but we fear that the consensus of opinion was that Mr. Fraleck was a little too severe in his characterization of the student miner.

Medicine.



At a recent meeting, the Aesculapian Society was favored with an address by its Hon. President, Dr. W. T. Connell. The doctor recalled the session of '93-'94 when he himself had the honor of being the presiding officer at the meetings of the Society. During his speech he touched upon several points which it would be well to briefly summarize here. In the first place, he deprecated the taking of too many notes in class; his ideal

would be to have the student listen attentively to lectures and read up the matter in text-books at home, noting and accounting for any discrepancies between the author and the lecturer. In speaking of the profession, he remarked that there was much work and comparatively little reward, as only about 1 per cent. of medical men amassed a fortune in their professional work alone. Still, a man should work in the interests of public health, even though his efforts be received with little enthusiasm. The influence of the medical man in the community is of no slight importance; he not only enters into the public spirit of the locality, but also plays an important part in the private life of the individual family. He further stated that the tendency of the present day in medicine is to specialize on account of the vast field to be covered and the demand for proficiency in every branch of practice. Politics and medicine, he considered, were incompatible, but to a certain extent permissible; no one could become a successful physician and at the same time a successful politician.

At the close of his address, the Society extended to Dr. Connell a sincere vote of thanks. The following programme concluded one of the most enjoyable meetings of the year:

Violin Selection	C. E. Beroard
Vocal Selection	H. M. Lermont
Mandolin Selection	J. S. Quinn
Vocal Selection	J. Hurley
Reading	F. W. Gravelle
Violin Selection	A. J. Salmon
Vocal Selection	C. W. Williams

A word or two on the present condition of the reading room in the old Medical building would perhaps not be amiss. It seems to serve more the purpose of a smoking and general lounging room than anything else. Something should be done to improve this condition of affairs, and it is just probable that the recent appointment by the Aesculapian Society of a committee on ways and means of im-

proving the reading room will have the desired effect. Two changes that have been suggested are: 1st, that the papers and periodicals be filed, not by members of the Reading Room Committee, but by some person chosen for that purpose; 2nd, that some other suitable smoking and lounging room be procured.

Divinity.

THIS is the time of year when it requires an extra effort to get material ready for the JOURNAL. During the fall term there is "something doing" all the time. After Christmas vacation we return with new energy and with great resolutions. We think that from this time onward we will leave nothing undone which should be done. But now the end is looming up, and we find that with all our good resolutions we need to put forth an extra effort. Somehow or other, when we compare ourselves with what we should be we appear very insignificant. Similarly, when we compare our present knowledge with that required by the examiners in April, we feel that there is need for much expansion. How can this be accomplished in a short time? If anyone has any helpful suggestions along this line please communicate them to our scribe.

The last regular programme meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held on Saturday, February 27th. At this meeting, Miss Jessie Muir read a very interesting paper, entitled "The Unfinished Task." Starting from the thought contained in the Master's command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," Miss Muir made it quite clear that this command had not yet been fulfilled by the Christian church. Millions in heathen lands were yet unreached by our missionaries. She gave statistics to show that the number of men and women in the work was not nearly large enough to accomplish the task which we have undertaken. In many heathen countries there is only one missionary for every fifty thousand people, and in other places only one for every hundred thousand inhabitants. When we think of this, and the ignorance and superstition which are common in these lands, it would seem that surely the Church for the past nineteen hundred years has not been animated by the spirit of Jesus. There has been so very little accomplished. This is the dark side of the picture. But the other side is more promising. When we remember that missionary efforts have been put forth during the last hundred years only, we are surprised at the success attained. More than that, we are to-day in a much better position to carry on work than ever before. We have made an entrance into nearly all the heathen countries. We have a knowledge of the different languages, and dictionaries and grammars have been written which will make the acquirement of these languages much more simple than in earlier times. The climatic conditions and the diseases are now known to science and the dangers of living in the foreign lands are lessened. In earlier times the missionary's chief asset was zeal. But now in addition to this our men and women can profit by the experience of others who have gone before,

so that the prospects for even better work in the future are bright. The leader sounded a hopeful note and made a sincere plea for more workers in this wide harvest field.

In past years final year students in Theology could not be licensed by the Kingston Presbytery until the Synod at its May meeting granted permission. This year, however, arrangements have been made whereby we can be licensed immediately after Convocation. Eleven of the final year men purpose facing the ordeal on this occasion. Convocation is on Wednesday, April 28th, the Presbytery meets the next day. After examination the licensing will take place on the evening of the 29th, in St. Andrew's Church here. Those who have the arrangements in charge promise to make this a very interesting occasion, both for candidates and the public.

Rev. James Binnie, M.A., B.D., of Tweed, addressed the Queen's Theological Society on the subject of Missions, on Monday, March 1st. It was a very stimulating and inspiring address. The students appreciated it very much. Our thanks are due Mr. Binnie for the help he gave us.

Jim U—— (in discussing the licensing question)—“If the Presbytery does not give me a license, I'll go down to Smith's and buy one.”

Hugh McQ———“It's a good place to get them, Jim!”

D.C.R.—“I'll make a note of that for next year.”

Education.

AT the last meeting of the Literary Society the Education students were favored with an address by Principal Ellis of the Collegiate Institute. He gave an interesting account of the early history of the locality in which Kingston is situated, the founding of the city itself, and the significance of its position in pioneer days. To us who know Kingston only as it appears to-day, the address was most instructive and interesting; and it enabled us to read the proper meaning into many facts and events which hitherto had been for us but very disconnected. Mr. Ellis had time only to deal with the days of the French regime, but kindly offered at some future date to resume the story and give us the British side of the question. Every student in the faculty should make it a point to be present.

The F. O. E. hockey team distinguished themselves again on March 1st, by winning a brilliant victory over the students of Honor Mathematics. The full-time score was three to one in favor of the Educationalists. The play was fast and interesting throughout, and the game, perhaps, was more closely contested than the score would indicate. In the second half the Mathematicians came on with determined vigor, for the score at half time was two to one against them. But they *could not*. The main feature of the game, it is said, was the excellent combination on the part of the winners.

The teams lined up as follows:

Education—Goal, Barker; point, Hamilton; cover, Brown; centre, MacDonnell; rover, Ferguson; right wing, Forrester; left wing, Joyce.

Mathematics—Goal, Casselman; point, Weir; cover, Frost; centre, Jemmett; rover, Madden; right wing, Montgomery; left wing, Dey.

Mr. G. S. Otto proved himself an efficient and satisfactory referee.

Everyone is glad that Miss Somerville is able again to take up her work in class.

The students have completed their work in public school teaching. To have thus covered so much of the course is in itself some satisfaction. We appreciate the kindness of those with whom we have had to do in the Victoria School. Their work must have been seriously interrupted on our account, but in every case we have been made to feel that the aim throughout was to help us.

Musical instructor to the Education class—"Pitch the tuning-fork and get DO(ug)H for yourselves."

It is to be hoped that Education will rise to the occasion and help the JOURNAL staff in their laudable attempt to make this publication a weekly edition. The JOURNAL, in any case, costs only one dollar, and every graduate and undergraduate will find it well worth while to be a subscriber.

Athletics.

INTER-YEAR HOCKEY.

'12 GAVE last year's champions a pretty close run in the first inter-year game. '10 made the first three scores and seemed to be out for an easy victory, but the freshmen came back strong and tied the score. Finally Greig George beat Daniels out for the winning score. Teams were:

'10, (4)—Goal, Ellis; point, B. George; cover, Pennock; rover, Forgie; centre, G. George; left wing, Campbell; right wing, Mackenzie.

'12 (3)—Goal, Daniels; point, Hazlett; cover, Lockett; rover, Meikle; centre, Devine; left wing, Sparks; right wing, Scott.

Referee, R. E. McLaughlin.

The second game of the series between the Seniors and Sophs., resulted in a victory for the latter of two goals. The score was pretty even all through, but a weak defence lost the game for '09. Dobson and Crawford were the stars of the Seniors, while Meikle and Trimble wore the honors among the Sophomores.

Teams were:

'09 (7)—Goal, Donahue; point, Buck; cover, Williams; rover, McDonald; centre, Crawford; right wing, Dobson; left wing, Carmichael.

'11 (9)—Goal, Mills; point, Goodwin; cover, Elliott; rover, Trimble; centre, U. Meikle; right wing, Anglin; left wing, Gravelle.

Referee, G. George.

BASKETBALL—QUEEN'S VS. M'GILL.

Queen's basketball team lost their fourth and last game of the season to McGill, by the small margin of three points. The first half was all Queen's and prospects for a win looked very good, the score being 19-12 in our favor, but in the latter period McGill got their bearings and gradually crept up on Queen's. Poor shooting from penalties really lost the game for Queen's. Full time score was McGill 29, Queen's 26.

QUEEN'S I. (9) VS. M'GILL I. (2).

Queen's wound up the season by defeating McGill here by 9-2 and winning, at the same time, the championship for the season. The most marked feature of the game was the very close checking on both sides. For the first forty minutes of play McGill held Queen's down to a lead of two goals, but they were played out then and Queen's netted five straight. The game was fast and clean throughout, only a few penalties for minor offences being served.

Campbell secured the first goal by a spectacular run, one of the kind he usually works in once or twice during a game, and was in a fair way to repeat it a few minutes later, but fell and had to be carried off. Play was resumed in about ten minutes, Macdonnell, inspired by Campbell's example, repeating the trick. Campbell secured the third on Pennock's pass. The next score went to McGill, Blair securing from Sargent's pass, and half-time was up. Score, 3-1.

Queen's got the first goal in the second half, George batting the puck in after Campbell's shot had been scored, but Blair cut the lead down to two from a scramble in front of goal. Raphael and Macdonnell collided and Raphael was penalized for striking. Believing it an accident, Macdonnell interceded with the referee on Raphael's behalf, saving him a penalty, an act of good sportsmanship only paralleled once in our remembrance.

The rest of the game was pretty much all Queen's, George and Pennock each securing two, and Dobson one, with a corner shot that was the best of the evening.

Mr. James Sutherland, as referee, could only have been improved by having a double to assist him, and that was hardly necessary. The teams were:

McGill (2)—Goal, Johnson; point, Moseley; cover, Bailey; rover, Raphael; centre, Blair; left wing, Sargent; right wing, Ramsay.

Queen's (9)—Goal, Daniels; point, Macdonnell; cover, Pennock; rover, George; centre, Crawford; left wing, Campbell, right wing, Dobson.

We want to make another plea for the adoption in intercollegiate hockey of the dual system of refereeing. While in university hockey, as a rule, there is not a great deal of foul play at any time, the stress of the game may cause a player to forget himself, and no one man, no matter how capable, can watch fourteen men playing hockey, the fastest game in the world, without some infractions of the

rules escaping him. The system of having a judge-of-play as well as a referee has been adopted with signal success in other leagues and it is time the intercollegiate followed suit.

The annual assault-at-arms was held in the gymnasium on Saturday, March 6th. The preliminary, semi-final and final fencing bouts were run off, A. D. Carmichael winning first place quite handily.

Of the boxing bouts, the lightweight, between McK. Meikle and D. F. Dewar, was the best exhibition. Meikle was the more finished boxer, but Dewar's superior weight and reach were too much for him. The middleweight was won by A. W. Haddow from E. R. Wigle, and A. A. MacKay was the victor over J. C. Smith in the heavyweight.

In the lightweight wrestling, R. Smith won a close decision over W. Merkley, after a protracted bout. The middleweight between J. B. Saint and N. B. MacRostie was won by the latter, with the only fall of the evening. J. A. MacDonald was awarded the decision over J. A. McLeish in the heavyweight, the latter being unable to continue after the first round.

Mr. Thompson, of the city Y.M.C.A. was referee in the fencing; and assisted by Dr. Richardson, acted in the same capacity for the wrestlers. Major Shine refereed the boxing bouts.

At the annual meeting of the Tennis Club the following officers were elected for the session '09-'10: Hon. Pres., Prof. J. F. McDonald; Pres., W. Dobson; Vice-Pres., W. F. Dyde; Sec.-Treas., F. C. Casselman; Committee, F. W. Gravelle, J. McCaughey, C. S. McKay, Miss Macalister, Miss Goodwin.

The Basketball Club held their annual meeting on March 6th and elected Hon. Pres., Prof. Willhoft; Pres., J. A. McDonald; Vice-Pres., H. C. Wallace; Sec.-Treas., N. Leckie; Captain, C. VanSickle.

A challenge has been forwarded by Queen's, as champions of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, to the Cliffside, of Ottawa, who are champions of the Interprovincial League, and therefore holders of the Sir Montague Allan Cup, to battle for the amateur championship of Canada. A sudden death game has been arranged, and will be played in Ottawa on Monday, March 15th. Our team has practised well during the past week, and hope to give a good account of themselves.

Alumni.

DR. H. A. Connolly, M.A., '08, who for the past few months has been surgeon at the Western Hospital, Montreal, sails from Vancouver this month for Warracknabeal, Victoria, Australia, where he will spend the next two years attending to the practice of Dr. W. C. Little, Queen's, '89.

In the supplement to the Oxford Magazine which gives the names of the boat crews of the various colleges, we notice the name of G. S. Fife, who attended Queen's last session, and went to Oxford last autumn, as Rhodes scholar for Prince Edward Island.

The suggestion comes from an Alumnus that an invitation be given through our columns to the various Alumni who take the JOURNAL, to send us information regarding themselves and their work. He points out that many Alumni take the JOURNAL as a means of keeping in touch with fellow-students, and would welcome any items that could be given. Now it is exceedingly difficult for the editor of this column to keep track of all the graduates,—and it would add to the interest of the JOURNAL if the graduates would follow this suggestion that has been given us. Let the readers of the JOURNAL bear this in mind.

Exchanges.

A NUMBER of the college magazines have, during the past year, published descriptive articles on Turkey and her people. These articles have generally proved to be of more than common interest just at this time. All western peoples have been watching with sympathy the peaceful revolution brought about by Abdul Hamid's proclamation of last July, in which he granted a constitution to his subjects. Nor was this interest lessened when it became plain that the Turks—ground down by generations of misery and tyranny,—had still sufficient self-control to use their new-found power with justice and moderation. But rather, as a consequence of this, we are glad to learn more of this people, so that we may be enabled to discover what special national characteristics have made such great political changes possible in so short a time.

The *McMaster Monthly* for February has an excellent leading article entitled "In the Land of the Turk." It deals not only with Turkey proper, but to some extent with Turkish influence in the Holy Land. The article is well written and brings the reader much closer to a civilization almost untouched by the scientific progress of the west. At the same time it recalls for us, by Biblical comparison, the lives of the dwellers in Palestine two thousand years ago.

The *Monthly* also publishes an interesting little prize story, entitled "Pietro." Pietro is a little Jewish boy whose home is in Saskatchewan. His family have lately been driven from Russia by persecution. The story gives a little sketch of the boy's life, and the part a country school-mistress, through self-sacrifice and little acts of kindness, was able to play in brightening his gloomy childhood.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

In far-off prehistoric time,
Ere yet the world grew old;
In soft, silurian mud and slime
The ichthyosauri rolled.

When softly pterodactyls sang
Primeval forests through;
And sweet, anthropoid gibberings rang,
But soon inchoate grew.

When our primordial parents met—
 In short, when Mother Eve
 The embryonic fashion set,
 She practised to deceive.

The early paleolithic man
 Whose spouse was *à la mode*,
 The story heard, he knew it ran—
 "Another *coat of woad*."

So down the ringing grooves of time,
 Whilst there's a sex that's fair,
 All reasonless the tale will rhyme,
 "I've nothing fit to wear."

—*Student.*

SOME DONT'S.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the great electrical inventor, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of the winter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his father. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretentious. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because of his physical disability. Milton was blind.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub anyone. Not alone because some day he may far outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.

Don't be a sorehead; take your knock and be glad you did not get a worse one.—*University of Ottawa Review.*

The February number of the *University of Ottawa Review* has a number of well written and instructive articles. Of these, the completion of two articles commenced in a previous number, viz., "The Civilization of the Thirteenth Century" and "A Motor Tour Through Ireland," are well worth reading. Also the essays on "The Progress of Japan," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Moore Centenary," "Pitt-Bismarck: A Comparison," deserve favorable mention.

PITY.

The hour had struck for Freddy's evening bath;
 Nurse came upon him on the garden path.
 Trowel in hand, his curly head was bent,
 Something was going on, 'twas evident.

Nurse stopped, and, lo, he'd cut a worm in two,
 And watched it wriggling, with round eyes of blue.
 "How could you be so cruel?" Letty cried;
 "It looked so lonely," the sweet imp replied.

—*Lx.*

"QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL is an ideal paper in many respects. It is to be commended on its column devoted "Current Events," which is particularly well written and contains some good, sound thought."—*I'or. Collegii.*

A REVERIE.

If an S and an I and an O and a U,
 With an X at the end spells SU,
 And an E and a Y and an E spell I,
 Pray what is the speller to do?
 And if an S and an I and a G,
 And an H, E, D, spell Cide,
 There is nothing on earth for a speller to do
 But to go and commit Sioux-eye-sighed.

—*Lx.*

Book Note.

A NEW book by Professor Jordan has just been issued (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh, R. Uglow & Co., Kingston), entitled "Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought." We are not able to furnish a review in our present issue, but hope to do so in our next. The idea lying behind the title seems to be that the Old Testament has to be treated as literature and interpreted by the same processes as we apply to other great literatures, and in doing this we must use the fruitful idea of historical development which is the characteristic idea in modern thought. Just now when such keen discussion has been raised in Toronto concerning the meaning and purpose of Higher Criticism such an exposition would be welcome to many.

In the meantime we copy from the prospectus, "The Table of Contents" and an extract from the preface.

Chap.

- I. The Present Outlook for Old Testament Interpretation.
- II. The Old Testament as a Problem.
- III. Archaeology and Criticism.
- IV. Assyriology and the Old Testament.
- V. Babylon and the Bible.
- VI. Babylon and the Bible (*Continued*).
- VII. Early Hebrew Religion.
- VIII. Struggles and Survivals.

- IX. Historical Development.
- X. The Significance of the Documentary Theory.
- XI. Criticism and Theology.
- XII. Criticism and the Preacher.
- XIII. Modern interpretation of Ancient Stories.
- XIV. The Message of the Prophets.

"It is true that these critical results have been for a considerable time the property of scholars, but it may be doubted whether the ministers and intelligent laymen, who must guide the councils of the Church, have assimilated them and seen clearly their bearing upon the interpretation and exposition of sacred Scripture. The thought running through all the volume, so far as the author has been able to give expression to it, is that in order to understand or expound any passage of the Old Testament, and particularly the early narratives, it is necessary to form a clear idea of the place of this great book in the history and literature of the world. The endeavor to form such an idea brings us face to face with the fact that the increase in our knowledge of the earth and the life of humanity upon it compels us to modify some of our beliefs as to the nature of the Bible. Changes thus made at the demand of intellectual honesty turn out to be in the interests of the highest faith. Only by treating the book as real literature can we get at the heart of the people from whom it came; only thus can we grasp its real revelation."

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$564.00; \$25: Prof. Morison; \$10: D. R. Cameron; \$5: H. W. Macdonnell, A. L. Raymond, F. L. Sine, M. R. Bow, Anonymous; \$3: B. Eyre, G. W. Skene; \$2: G. B. Stillwell, W. F. Orok, W. R. Morison, R. W. Neely; previously unacknowledged, \$16.00; total, \$654.00.

De Nobis.

At '10 Civil Engineers' Club:

W. J. Fl-tch-r:—I guess spring is coming; I saw about 400 wild geese flying north this morning.

J. S--rs:—To Gow-Ganda(-er), I suppose.

B-ll Kennedy to W-lt-r:—Say, if you're going down street, get some meat.

W-lt-r:—What kind shall I get?

B-ll:—O, get some Orange Meat, it is easier fried.

A tall senior Science man walks into the rink while Queen's I. are practising.

To Mr. L-s -:—Who are playing Mr. L-s--?

W. H. L-s -:—The 14th.

334 Johnson St.:—Say MacA-th-r, do they say a man laughs in his sleeve because his *funny-bone* is there? (Each goes to his own room to laugh, for one room couldn't hold all the *laugh*.)

At this period in the term many of us wish we could be like "Bill" in the following:

"Bill had a bill,
Bill had a board,
Bill had a bill-board,
Bill had a board bill;
Bill sold his bill-board to pay his board bill;
Bill then wasn't bored with his board bill."

E. A. M., in William Jewell Student.

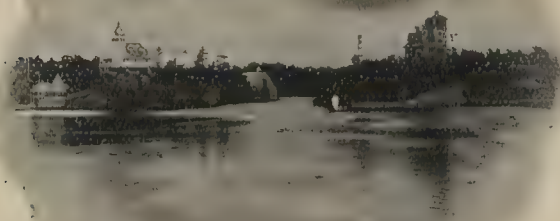
E. D. H-bb-ll, worrying about his Phil. essay:—Do any of you fellows know an *easy* way to learn Philosophy?

To those not mentioned in the Joke column.

If through these "knocks" thou hast searched
In vain, and rejoice for finding not thy name,
Though we've not roasted, thou art fool to boast,
We could not, thou'rt not worth the roast.

Ottawa University Journal,

A rumour is going the rounds that A. M. B-t-m-n and others, are on the qui vive to find out who is the rising young poetess of Gananoque.



AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
(IN PART)

FOR THE YEAR 1909

(The italicised portions in parentheses give the wording of the law and regulations as the authority for the dates.)

February:

3. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education. [H. S. Act, sec. 13 (1)]. (*1st Wednesday in February*).

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 87 (5)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due. (This includes the Financial Statement). [H. S. Act, sec. 16 (10)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due. (*On or before 1st March*).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. [S. S. Act, sec. 42 (1)]. (*On or before 1st March*).
31. Night Schools close (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16. (*Close 31st March*).

April:

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 73]. (*On or before 1st April*).
8. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; Sep. Sch. Act, sec. 81]. (*Thursday before Easter Sunday*).
9. GOOD FRIDAY.
12. EASTER MONDAY.
13. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (*During Easter Vacation*).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1908-1909). (*Not later than the 15th April*).
19. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (*Second Monday after Easter Sunday*).

May:

7. ARBOR DAY. (*1st Friday in May*).
21. EMPIRE DAY. (*1st school day before 21st May*).
24. VICTORIA DAY (Monday).

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